would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that this year Price Commission's formula of raising the prices by Rs. 10-12 to 15 should not be implemented this year. The Agriculture Minister should give a serious consideration to all the aspects before taking any decision. But the decision should be in the favour of the farmers.(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Digvijay Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Since you did not ask any question.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the extent to which prices are proposed to be enhanced this year.

MR. SPEAKER: No, they do not fix any price.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister, through you, that because of the wide differences in the Agro-Climatic Zones in this country and between the productivity of Punjab and productivity of Orissa and Eastern Regions and also the wide range in the minimum wages paid in Punjab and in those areas, he cannot put them altogether at one level. Would the hon. Minister consider that while fixing the price of any produce, he should take the lower productivity of the lower regions and the higher minimum wages of those regions?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Will it be practiable?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the productivity of Punjab is three times more than of Orissa.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have an important question regarding sugar-cane.

MR. SPEAKER: No, this question pertains to good grains and not to sugar-cane.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has been assuring time and again that we would make suitable arrangement for purchasing foodgrains at support prices announced by Government. But this assurance is not fulfilled because of paucity of funds. Therefore, through you Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has made any scheme to provide funds in a particular period to purchase foodgrains as the F.C.I. does not have adequate funds to purchase foodgrains? Would the Government make any provision for providing funds to it?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell to hon. Jatiyaji that I have urged the Minister of Food to keep his paraphernalea ready for purchasing foodgrains.

[English]

Languages Recognised by Sahitya Akademi

*613. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the languages spoken in the country;

(b) whether some of those languages have been recognised by the Sahitya Akademi;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the criteria followed for such recognition;

(d) whether any criteria have been laid

down for inclusion of languages in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No such criteria have been laid down in the Constitution.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India in his 27th report has listed 105 languages in appendix V of this report. A copy of this is annexed.

The Sahitya Akademi has recognised 22 languages which are:- Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Gujrati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Dogri, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, English, Sindhi, Maithili, Manipuri, Rajasthani, Konkani and Nepali.

The criteria for recognition of languages by Sahitya Akademi, as decided by the Executive Board of the Academi in 1984 on the recommendations of Gokak Committee, are as follows:

I. Socio-linguistic Aspect

Under this, the following matters should be considered:

1. Whether structurally a language is an independent language or is part of a system of a given language;

2. Whether it has a standardised form, to distinguish it from a dialect;

3. Whether it has had a continuous literary tradition and history;

4. Whether a sufficiently large number of people use it today as a vehicle of literary and cultural expression.

II. Literary Aspect

Under this, the following matters should be considered:

1. Whether the language has attained the stage of literary development which entitles it to recognition. The stage of literary development can be ascertained from the literature under various genres such as fiction, poetry, drama, biography, literary criticism, history of literature, journals, etc., which have developed a tradition of their own and in which literature gets produced currently in an adequate manner. On an average how many books in the language have been produced during the last three years.

2. Literary institutions, if any, working actively in the field of literature for the language concerned.

III. Educational, Administrative and Political Aspect

Under this, the following matters should be considered:

1. Whether it is recognised by the State concerned and by some Universities as a medium of instruction and as a separate subject of study;

2. The administrative aspects of granting recognition to a new language, including availability of adequate resources.

STATEMENT

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	*Name of Languages*	*Total Speakers*	*Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
A languages in the VIII Schedule			
1.	Assamese	70,525*	0.01*
2.	Bengali	5,15,03,085	7.79
3.	Gujarati	3,31,89,039	5.02
4.	Hindi	26,41,89,057	39.94
5.	Kannada	2,68,87,837	4.06
6.	Kashmiri	31,74,684	0.48
7.	Malayalam	2,59,52,966	3.92
8.	Marathi	4,96,24,847	7.50

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
9.	Oriya	2,28,81,053	3.46
10.	Punjabi	1,89,88,400	2.81
11.	Sanskrit	2,946	Negligible
12.	Sindhi	19,46,278	0.29
13.	Tamil	4,47,30,389	6.76
14.	Telugu	5,42,26,227	8.20
15.	Urdu	3,53,23,282	5.34
	A. Total percentage		95.58

* See Note at the end of the table

B identitiable Languages (other than those mentioned in 'A' above) having 10,000 or more speakers at all India level.

16.	Adi	1,19,833
17.	Anal	10,780

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
18.	Angami	78,398	
19.	Ao	1,05,610	
20.	Arabic/Arbi	18,840	
21.	Balti	47,718	
22.	Bhili Bhilodi	44,50,771	
23.	Bhotia	30,545	
24.	Bhumij	46,680	
25.	Bodo/Boro	27,887	
26.	Chang	23,133	
27.	Coorgi/Kodagu	93,116	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
28.	Dogri	15,20,889	
29.	English	2,32,875	
30.	Gadaba	27,567	
31.	Garo	4,08,111	
32.	Gondi	19,54,693	
33.	Gorkhali/Nepali	12,52,444	
34.	Halabi	5,24,758	
35.	Halam	18,953	
36.	Hmar	34,170	
37.	Ho	8,02,434	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
38.	Jatapu	23,375	
39.	Juang	18,469	
40.	Kabul	53,142	
41.	Kacha Naga	16,033	
42.	Khandeshi	11,86,921	
43.	Kharia	1,97,840	
44.	Khasi	6,32,443	
45.	Khezha	15,908	
46.	Khiemnungan	17,044	
47.	Khond/Kondh	2,04,501	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
48.	Kinnauri	52,336	
49.	Kisan	1,55,283	
50.	Koch	16,682	
51.	Koda/Kora	21,983	
52.	Kolami	78,500	
53.	Konda	11,062	
54.	Konkani	15,84,063	
55.	Konyak	83,261	
56.	Korku	3,63,148	
57.	Korwa	28,386	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
58.	Koya	2,42,534	
59.	Kui	5,07,639	
60.	Kuki	46,271	
61.	Kurukh/Oraon	12,64,590	
62.	Ladakhi	72,587	
63.	Lahauli	20,110	
64.	Lahnda	41,183	
65.	Lakher	15,733	
66.	Kepcha	26,078	
67.	Limbu	18,320	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
68.	Lotha	57,913	
69.	Lushai/Mizo	3,84,747	
70.	Malto	94,614	
71.	Manipuri/Meithei	9,04,353	
72.	Mao	57,345	
73.	Maring	11,532	
74.	Mikir	11,206	
75.	Mishmi	24,059	
76.	Mogh	17,116	
77.	Monpa	33,187	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
78.	Munda	3,48,839	
79.	Mundari	7,52,683	
80.	Naga	17,569	
81.	Nicobarese	21,424	
82.	Nissi, Dafla	1,39,867	
83.	Nocte	27,569	
84.	Paite	32,670	
85.	Parji	33,091	
86.	Phom	24,265	
87.	Rabha	19,270	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
88.	Rengma	15,036	
89.	Sangtam	28,838	
90.	Santali	42,08,304	
91.	Savara	2,34,811	
92.	Sema	93,869	
93.	Sherpa	12,607	
94.	Shina	15,032	
95.	Tangkhul	79,058	
96.	Tangsa	16,396	
97.	Thado	59,274	

(1991 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of Languages	Total Speakers	Percentage to total population (excluding Institutional Population)
1	2	3	4
98.	Tibetan	55,138	
99.	Tripuri	4,90,464	
100.	Tulu	13,76,306	
101.	Vaiphei	16,311	
102.	Wancho	32,169	
103.	Yimchungre	27,360	
104.	Zemi Naga	11,414	
105.	Zou	12,466	
C.	Uni dentifiable Languages whose Speaker are less than 10,000 at All India level.		
	Total-C	5,45,883	
	Total Percentage (B + C)		4.42

Note: (i) This table includes houseless households but excludes institutional households
(ii) This table excludes Assam State as no census was taken there due to disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of census.
(iii) This table excludes populations of areas of Jammu & Kashmir, under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China, where census could not be taken.
(iv) Pending a decision on nomenclature, figures in regard to those who returned Bishnupuriya/Bishnupriya-Manipuri as their language have not been included.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Sir, the statement shows that seven more languages other than the languages which are listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution have been recognised by the Sahitya Akademi. It shows that these languages have fulfilled the criteria laid down by the Sahitya Akademi and this shows that these languages are fully developed languages. Replying to my Unstarred Question No. 637 on 25th July, 1991, the hon. Home Minister had said that the Legislative Assembly of Sikkim on 21st September, 1982, the Tripura Legislative Assembly on 23rd July, 1977 had passed Resolutions recommending the recognition of Nepali language by including it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Many a time in this august House also discussions have taken place...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask the question.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Yes, I am asking the question, Sir. In this Parliament session only, Shri, Chitta Basu, Shri Satyagopal Misra and Shri Bhogendra Jha have introduced three Private Members Bills seeking the recognition of Nepali and Manipuri languages by including them in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I would like to know whether in view of the persistent and long-standing demand of the people who speak these languages, the Home Minister will be kind enough to consider this.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, it is true that the Sahitya Akademi has fixed the criteria for certain languages, seven languages particularly as the hon. Member mentioned, and one of the languages is Nepali. The criteria adopted shows that it is a language in form, in structure, in literature and in administrative mechanism. The Government of India is doing everything for the development of that language as best as possible and at present there is no other consideration because the constitution does not lay down any criteria for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Sir, during 1979, even the Congress Working Committee had passed a Resolution that they would include Nepali And Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule, and madam Indira Gandhi had sent a written message signed in her own handwriting, saying that they would include Nepali and Manipuri languages in the Eighth Schedule. This, I think, is in their notice also. I am glad that all national parties like BJP and Janata Dal also have realised the need of including these languages in the Eighth Schedule and mentioned these languages in their manifestoes during the last elections...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What steps Government is going to take, that is the question.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Keeping this in view, we think that all the parties are also reddy to consider this demand and they are in support of inclusion of these languages in the Eighth Schedule. So, may I know the reaction of the Home Minister? If the criteria is not laid down in the Constitution, is he ready to lay down the criteria to include this language in the Constitution?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: There is no proposal at present to change the criteria.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD YUNUS SALEEM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, twenty years ago, Government of Smt. Indira Gandhi had constituted the Gujral committee to give its recommendations regarding the Urdu language. An expenditure of lakhs of rupees was incurred on it but the recommendations have been thrown into dustbin. The National Front Government had also constituted a committee to suggest way and means to implement this report. This committee was to give its report after visiting different cities. So, I would like to know about the steps being taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Gujral Committee.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: All the aspects of the cultural and structural development of the language and being followed up.